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SUPPLEMENT

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Note: The following information amplifies previous reports.]

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North Korean Labor Party

1. Recently KIM Il-song replaced KIM Tu-pong as chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Labor Party. KIM Tu-pong is still a member of the Labor Party but holds no known office in the party. CHU Nyong-ha (朱寧河) is vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Labor Party.

North Korean Youth Friendship Party

2. The chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Youth Friendship Party (Puk Cho Son Ch'ong U Tang) (北朝鮮青友党) is KIM Tal-hyon (金達鉉). KIM is a liberal and slightly leftist but definitely not a Communist. The activities of his party, however, are supervised and controlled by the Labor Party, the stronghold of Communism in North Korea.

North Korean Democratic Young Men's League

3. The North Korean Democratic Young Men's League (Puk Cho Son Min Chu Ch'ong Nyon Tong Maeng) (北朝鮮民主青年同盟), formerly known as the North Korean Communist Youth League (北朝鮮共產青年同盟), is a branch of the International Communist Youth League of the U.S.S.R.
4. It is compulsory for all males between the ages of eight and thirty to join the Democratic Young Men's League. Boys between the ages of eight and fifteen become members of the Juvenile Section. Upon entering primary school all boys automatically join the league.
5. The Central Committee of the Democratic Young Men's League is at Pyongyang (Heijo) (125-44, 39-01). The chairman of the committee is KIM Ch'e (金奎), and the vice-chairman is NO Min (盧珉).
6. There are committees in every province, city, county and township (myon 面). There is even a further breakdown into "primary organs" (Ch'o Kūp Tan Ch'e) (初級團體) in city sections, city blocks, small villages, schools and

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North Korean General Trades League

7. The North Korean General Trades League (Puk Cho Sŏn Chik Op Ch'ong Tong Maeng) (北朝鮮職業總同盟) is a league of all workers in North Korea.

Note: This league has been previously reported as the Professional League and Workers' League.)

Membership of all workers in this league is compulsory. Its Central Committee is at Pyongyang and its chairman is CH'OE Kyŏng-tŏk (崔璟德). It is the parent organization to thirty-two leagues. Eight of these leagues are:

- Teachers and Cultural Workers' League (Kyo Won Mun Hwa In Tong Maeng) (教員文化人同盟)
 - Lumberman's League (Mok Chae No Tong Cha Tong Maeng) (木材勞動者同盟)
 - Writers' and Literary Artists' League (Mun Hak Ye Sul Tong Maeng) (文學藝術同盟)
 - General Workers' League (Il Pan Chong Op Wŏn Tong Maeng) (一般從業員同盟)
 - Industrial Technicians' League (Song Op Ki Sul In Tong Maeng) (工業技術人同盟)
 - Fisherman's League (Su San Chong Op Wŏn Tong Maeng) (水產從業員同盟)
 - Livestock Workers' League (Ch'uk San Ki Sul In Tong Maeng) (畜產技術人同盟)
 - Farmers' League (Nong Min Tong Maeng) (農民同盟)
8. Only the military and the unemployed are excluded from membership in the North Korean General Trades League, which is a branch of the Soviet-sponsored International Workers Federation (? World Federation of Trade Unions?). Apparently, the functions of the league are to control and regiment the workers in North Korea and to give them communist indoctrination.

North Korean Democratic Women's League

9. The North Korean Democratic Women's League (北朝鮮民主女性同盟) was formerly known as the North Korean Communist Women's League (北朝鮮共產女性同盟). It is a branch of the International Communist Women's League of the U. S. S. R.
10. Membership in this league is compulsory for all women 18 years of age or older. The Central Committee of this league is at Pyongyang. The chairman of the Central Committee is PAK Chŏng-ae (朴正愛); the vice-chairman is KIM Un-su (金銀珠).

National Democratic Unified Front Council

1. KIM Ti-pong (金科奉) and CH'OE Yong-kŏn (崔庸健) are president and vice-president respectively of the National Democratic Unified Front Council (Min Chu Chu I Min Chok Tong Il Chŏn Sŏn I Wŏn Hoe) (民主主義民族統一戰線委員會) (? National Democratic Front?).
2. The council meets periodically to discuss problems of national importance. Although it has no executive or legislative powers, it is composed of representatives of the government, the political parties and numerous associations and leagues. The council is dominated by the North Korean Labor Party.
3. The idea of the National Democratic Unified Front Council originated in Chungking in 1940 when the National Unified Front Committee (Min Chok T'ong Il Chŏn Sŏn Wi Wŏn Hoe) (民族統一戰線委員會) was formed. The committee was composed of members of the following Korean leftist groups:
- The Korean People's Liberation League (Cho Sŏn In Min Hae Pang Tae Tong Maeng) (朝鮮人民解放大同盟)
 - The Korean National Revolutionary Party (Cho Sŏn Min Chok Hyŏk Myŏng Tang) (朝鮮民族革命黨)
 - The Korean Independence League (Cho Sŏn Tok Ip Tong Maeng) (朝鮮獨立同盟)
 - The Overseas Revolutionary Fighters' Association (Hae wae Hyŏk Myŏng T'u Chaeng Tong Chi Hoe) (海外革命鬥爭同志會)

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When the war ended, some of the members of these groups went to North Korea via Tientsin and Mukden; others went to South Korea via Shanghai. Those who went to North Korea took with them the idea of the National Unified Front Committee and established the National Democratic Unified Front Council.

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14. In North Korea the Korean People's League and the Korean Independence League merged to form the New Democratic Party, which later merged with the North Korean Communist Party to form the North Korean Labor Party. The Overseas Revolutionary Fighters Association changed its name to the Patriotic Fighters' Supporters' Association (Ae Kuk N'u Sa Hu Won Hoe) (愛國闘士後援会). The Korean National Revolutionary Party was disbanded in North Korea, but is now being reorganized in South Korea.

Multiple Membership

15. Membership in any one organization mentioned in this report does not exclude the individual from membership in any of the other organizations. The average young man in North Korea is usually a member of one of the accepted political parties, the Democratic Young Men's League and one of the 32 workers' leagues mentioned in paragraph 7 of this report.

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